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Entirely Floral.

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P23

# PARK'S Floral MAGAZINE.

Established 1871.

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STATE COLLEGE

VOL. XXXII. No. 8.

LIBONIA, FRANK. CO., PA., AUGUST 1892

## The SWEETEST FLOWERS FOR WINTER-BLOOMING.



BERMUDA EASTER LILY.

ful and reliable winter-blooming bulbs for the amateur's window. They are absolutely sure to bloom if you start in time, and with well-matured and fully developed bulbs, and give them the simple care they require. A Dollar pays for a whole windowful of the bulbs—the finest to be had, and all the imagination of their beauty and sweetness you can exercise would not approach the beauty and sweetness of the plants when they are in full bloom. But five months elapse from the potting till the blooming period. You cannot force them rapidly as you can many other bulbs, and the earlier you plant the better. I advise all, therefore, to order at once. See your neighbors and make up a club order, or order a dollar's worth for your own use. By bedding early, eight inches deep, and mulching, the Lilies are hardy in the latitude of Pennsylvania. Address

GEO. W. PARK, LIBONIA, FRANKLIN CO., PA.

The sweetest of all window flowers in winter are the Bermuda Easter Lilies. They are waxy in texture, remain in bloom for many days, and are deliciously fragrant, filling the entire room with their sweetness. And what is more, they are sure to bloom—can't keep from blooming—if good bulbs are obtained early and given a modicum of care. I would like to see the culture of these bulbs more general, and so make this special offer:

### For only \$1.00 I will mail

- 5 Mammoth Easter Lilies, splendid bulbs,
- 25 Mammoth Freesias, splendid bulbs,
- 3 Bermuda Buttercup Oxalis.

### For 25 cents I will mail

- 1 Mammoth Easter Lily, a splendid bulb,
- 5 Mammoth Freesias, splendid bulbs.
- 1 Bermuda Buttercup Oxalis.

These bulbs are the best to be obtained. The Easter Lilies are from nine to twelve inches in circumference, and are first class in every respect, selected especially for pot culture in the amateur's window. The Freesias were secured at a low price, before the scarcity of the large-sized bulbs was known. I have a large stock, many thousands, of these superior bulbs, and will supply my friends as long as my stock lasts. Later I may have to increase the price, on account of the scarcity and great demand. I advise all to secure what they want at once. They will thus get the better bulbs, and by early planting their success will be assured, as most of the failures with these flowers come from poor bulbs and late planting. Full cultural directions accompany every package.

I cannot too highly recommend these beautiful and reliable winter-blooming bulbs for the amateur's window. They are absolutely sure to bloom if you start in time, and with well-matured and fully developed bulbs, and give them the simple care they require. A Dollar pays for a whole windowful of the bulbs—the finest to be had, and all the imagination of their beauty and sweetness you can exercise would not approach the beauty and sweetness of the plants when they are in full bloom. But five months elapse from the potting till the blooming period. You cannot force them rapidly as you can many other bulbs, and the earlier you plant the better. I advise all, therefore, to order at once. See your neighbors and make up a club order, or order a dollar's worth for your own use. By bedding early, eight inches deep, and mulching, the Lilies are hardy in the latitude of Pennsylvania. Address

SUBSCRIPTIONS FOR THIS MAGAZINE ARE ALWAYS PAID IN ADVANCE.

INV. '60



# Grand Perennials.

## Sow Them Now.

**T**O encourage new and renewed subscriptions to the MAGAZINE as well as the general culture of the beautiful perennial flowers which last for years and bloom gorgeously in spring and early summer, before the annuals have budded, I make this special Premium offer: For only 10 cents I will mail this MAGAZINE three months and fourteen packets seeds of the finest cultivated perennials, as follows:

*Arabis alpina*, lovely edging perennial, early and free-blooming, pure white.  
*Aquilegia*, Columbine, 15 kinds, single and double, all the choice varieties.  
*Campanula*, Bell Flower, 15 kinds, double and single, all sorts and colors.  
*Carnations*, Pinks and Picotees, choicest double in great variety.  
*Delphinium*, perennial, all the new perennial sorts, a superb mixture.  
*Digitalis*, Foxglove, splendid mixture of all the best varieties.  
*Linum Perenne*, beautiful hardy perennials, all colors in fine mixture.  
*Matricaria*, elegant Feverfews, hardy, double and exceedingly floriferous.  
*Myosotis*, Forget-me-not, fine mixture. Exquisite hardy plants.  
*Pentstemon*, finest mixture of exquisitely beautiful hardy varieties.  
*Poppy*, perennial, all the most gorgeous varieties in splendid mixture.  
*Rocket*, Sweet, in finest mixture of all kinds and colors. Very beautiful.  
*Sweet William*, the new large-flowered, richly-variegated kinds mixed.  
**Biennials and Perennials**, all kinds in splendid mixture, 100 varieties.



SWEET WILLIAM.

The MAGAZINE is well worth more than the sum asked, while the perennials you will find perfectly hardy, and the choicest of flowers. Order and sow at once. If the seeds are sown this month you will rejoice in their bloom and beauty next season. Cultural directions in each package. Be sure to call for "Grand Perennials" so there may be no mistake in sending the premium.

**GET UP A CLUB.** Every flower-lover should subscribe for the MAGAZINE upon the above offer. I hope everyone who reads this will try to send a few names with his or her own. Samples and Blank Lists free. As an acknowledgement of the efforts of friends I will mail one of the following choice hardy perennials for each trial subscription sent with your own, or all for a club of ten:

*Bee Larkspur*, fine mixture; a hardy perennial.  
*Carnation*, finest double bedding sorts in mixture.  
*Clothe* *barbata*, in finest mixture, elegant spikes.  
*Clove Pink*, Old-fashioned Double, in finest colors.  
*Gaillardia grandiflora*, showy, hardy perennial.

*Gypsophila paniculata*, beautiful; perfectly hardy.  
*Hollyhock*, finest mixture, very double, beautiful.  
*Pansy*, Park's Premium, special mixture of 50 sorts.  
*Silene* orientalis compacta, gorgeous bedding sort.  
*Violets*, English Bedding in many colors; hardy.

Now is the time to sow these seeds. Now is the time to subscribe. Ask your neighbors and friends to subscribe with you. Act at once. Address,

GEO. W. PARK, Libonia, Franklin Co., Pa.

## A Great Offer of Bulbs.

110 Bulbs and MAGAZINE One Year for \$1.00.

For \$1.00 sent me this month I will mail to your address, guaranteeing safe arrival, 110 Hardy Bulbs with PARK'S FLORAL MAGAZINE one year. These bulbs will consist of Hyacinths, double and single Tulips, Narcissus, Jonquils, Snowdrops, Crocuses, Anemones, Scillas, Grape Hyacinths and Iris, all blooming-sized bulbs, all grown in Holland expressly for me, and imported this season. A car-load of these bulbs will arrive early in September, and I shall then begin to mail the premiums as fast as the bulbs can be packed. Premiums are mailed in rotation as the subscriptions are received. Receipts of \$1.00 or more will be acknowledged promptly, and the bulbs sent when they are ready for mailing. Order now. Address

GEO. W. PARK, LIBONIA, FRANKLIN CO., PA.

## 25 PLANTS FOR \$1.00.

I will still supply the MAGAZINE for one year, and 25 plants, your selection from the published list for \$1.00, or MAGAZINE and 12 plants for 50 cents, sending the plants by mail, and guaranteeing safe arrival. My stock of some kinds, however, is exhausted, and those who order should select ten or fifteen extra plants to be used as substitutes, in case the first-named cannot be supplied. Address

GEO. W. PARK, LIBONIA, FRANKLIN CO., PA.

## QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS.

**Lady Washington Geraniums.**—Mr. Park: Will you please tell me what to do with my Lady Washington Geranium to make it blossom. It is about two feet high, a strong, healthy plant.—Mrs. R. K., Ill.

**Ans.**—These should have a compost of half-decayed turf, sand and dry pulverized cow manure, in the proportion two-thirds turf, one-sixth sand and one-sixth manure, all well mixed. Water freely while growing, but sparingly in winter. Syringe frequently to keep down insects. If the surface soil is covered with tobacco stems the aphids is not likely to become troublesome. Avoid chilling the plants in winter, and keep in a rather cool place and shaded during the blooming period. Some varieties are more easily managed than others. Those who have trouble with their plants should try plants of other varieties.

**Fancy Caladium.**—Ordinary Caladiums and Gladiolus stand our winters in Arkansas finely without protection. Are the Fancy-leaved Caladiums as hardy? Will they withstand as much cold, or are they more tender?—Mrs. E. S., Benton Co., Ark.

**Ans.**—The Fancy-leaved Caladiums are much more tender than C. esculentum and the hybrid Gladiolus. It would not be safe to leave them out over winter. Dry the bulbs off and keep them in a dry, warm room during winter.

**Watering Geraniums.**—Mr. Park: How often should house Geraniums be thoroughly watered? I fear I water mine too much. Mrs. V., Fla.

**Ans.**—Water them thoroughly just as often as the soil becomes dry, but do not apply water until the plants need it. Few plants will bear clogged drainage and continuous liberal applications of water.

**Mr. Park:**—I have two of the loveliest Snowball shrubs, to which I am much attached. The first year the blossoms were perfect, but the leaves curled up and dropped about the time the flowers came. The next two years the blossoms did not come to perfection, and I thought the shrubs would die. I dusted with wood ashes, slaked lime, hellebore, insect powder, etc., but all to no purpose. Myriads of insects appeared, and I cut off the infested flowers and leaves—a bushel, packed—and burned them. My trees looked bare, but in three weeks new leaves covered the branches, and in autumn a few blossoms appeared. This spring my Snowballs were the delight and admiration of everybody. My trees have grown tall, and were lovelier than I can tell you. I sent flowers to the sick, to the churches, to friends, and many people came to beg for flowers. But the insects still come, and the leaves are curled. Between the Snowball shrubs is a climbing Rose with long branches, and heavy with buds and double pink flowers. The same insects are on that. The under side of the leaves is covered with a web, and some leaves show dozens of green, worm-like maggots which are stripping the leaves of green, leaving only the skeleton. On other branches the leaves wilt, then dry as if broken off or too dry at the root. Along the roadsides are the Milkweeds you spoke of harboring Aphides, and occasionally a stalk comes up among my shrubs which I let stand, as I admire the foliage and the sweet bloom. Do you think they have done harm to my Snowballs and Roses.

Merrimack Co., N. H.

M. F. Blake.

**Ans.**—The old-fashioned Snowball, *Viburnum opulus*, has become a special subject for Aphides everywhere, and on that account it is becoming a rare shrub in gardens. But the new *Viburnum plicatum*, which is much superior in habit and bloom, and as yet has no enemies, is taking its place. The present season has been too cool and moist to suit aphides, and so plants have suffered less from them than usual. However, the pest can be successfully combated if tobacco tea is vigorously applied with a good brass syringe about once a week from the time the shrubs don their foliage until the growth is matured, at the same time applying a mulch of tobacco stems to the soil about the roots. Also, at intervals during the week apply pure water with the syringe. Aphides upon Scarlet Trumpet Honeysuckle may be overcome in the same way, and also on Roses. The green slugs, however, must be destroyed by dusting or sprinkling the foliage with hellebore or Paris green. The drying of the Roses was doubtless due to red spider, which would not become troublesome were the plants regularly syringed, as suggested. The growth of the Milkweed (*Asclepias cornuti*) would hardly increase the aphides to any noticeable extent.



## 600 SECOND HAND BICYCLES

All makes **Must Be Closed Out, \$5.00 to \$25.00 each.** Send for Descriptive Lists, C.H. Mead Cycle Co., 187 Wabash Ave., Chicago

MENTION PARK'S FLORAL MAGAZINE

## BOOK NOTICES.

The Editor of the Floral Magazine acknowledges with thanks the receipt of the following books:

**Land Draining**, a hand book for farmers on the principles and practice of farm draining, by Manly Miles. Cloth, 1.00.. Orange Judd Co., publishers, New York.

**Window and Parlor Gardening**, illustrated, by N. Jonsson Rose. Price \$1.25. Charles Scribner's Sons, publishers, New York.

**The Spraying of Plants**, by E. G. Lodman, instructor in Horticulture at Cornell University. Illustrated. Price \$1.00. McMillan & Co., New York and London.

**The Soil**, its nature, relations, and fundamental principles of management, by F. H. King, professor of Physics in the University of Wisconsin. Price 75 cents. McMillan & Co., publishers, New York and London. *The Soil and The Spraying of Plants* belong to the Rural Science Series, edited by Prof. L. H. Bailey. The entire series, so far as issued, embraces only valuable works, worthy of a place in the horticulturist's library.

**Familiar Trees and Their Leaves**, by F. Schuyler Matthews. Published by D. Appleton & Co., New York. This work contains descriptions of common native trees with correct illustrations of their leaves and fruit as a means of identification.

## CORRESPONDENCE.

**Dear Mr. Park:**—As I write I have only to cast my eyes a few steps to see the most vigorous Tuberous Begonias, Gloxinias, Carnations, and farther to Tuberoses, Gladiolus, Cosmos, etc., premiums with our little Magazine. The Begonias and Gloxinia, without a bloom, are charming plants, the deep, glossy green of the Begonias and the velvety texture of the Gloxinia droop so gracefully about their receptacle.

Make a sieve by tacking a piece of wire screen across a bottomless shallow box, and sift all soil for choice plants, adding a small handful of sand for each pot.

The Cosmos plants, imposing in height, freely clothed with fine cut feathery foliage, are also handsome plants without bloom; and when crowned with their large, showy blossoms are fit to grace the garden of a king. In this latitude, however, Cosmos should be started early and given a secluded situation to be secure from early frosts, which often destroy them before they bloom. Give them water freely. There is scarcely a plant that will bear transplanting as well as a Cosmos. With a little care they can be removed when fully mature, and change but a trifle thereby.

Harrisburg, O., July 2, 1896.

Cornelia.

## TUBEROUS BEGONIAS!

### FOR WINTER-BLOOMING.

Those who wish to try the Giant Tuberous Begonias for winter-blooming will be supplied this month with plants specially started for winter-blooming. The collection will consist of

- 2 *Giant Tuberous Begonias*, shades of *white*.
- 2 *Giant Tuberous Begonias*, shades of *crimson*.
- 2 *Giant Tuberous Begonias*, shades of *yellow*.
- 2 *Giant Tuberous Begonias*, shades of *salmon*.
- 2 *Giant Tuberous Begonias*, shades of *pink*.
- 2 *Giant Tuberous Begonias*, shades of *orange*.
- 2 *Giant Tuberous Begonias*, our selection.

This entire collection with PARK'S FLORAL MAGAZINE one year for only 50 cents. The plants are well started, and will be carefully packed and their safe arrival guaranteed. Order at once. Tell your friends. An extra Begonia sent for each additional order sent with your own. Address

GEO. W. PARK, Libonia, Pa.





DOUBLE TULIP.

# All for 10 Cts.

This MAGAZINE three months  
and 10 Choice Hardy Bulbs.

The Hardy Bulbs bloom so early in spring, and require so little care, while the flowers are so rich in color, delicate in texture, and withal so gorgeous and beautiful, that I have always regretted that their popularity has been debarred by their high cost. But I have succeeded this season in securing a lot in Holland expressly to offer as a premium to three-months' subscribers, and I hope every reader will secure this fine collection of choice bulbs, and make an earnest effort to get others to subscribe also. The MAGAZINE is just what every flower-cultivator needs as an assistant, and those who subscribe on trial almost invariably become permanent subscribers. So, for ten cents I will credit you with the MAGAZINE 3 months and will mail, guaranteeing safe arrival, the following



SINGLE NARCISUS.

## CHOICE BULBS.

- 1 *Superb Double Tulip*, large, showy flower, early-blooming, rich and beautiful. See engraving.
- 1 *Superb Single Tulip*, graceful in form, very early, brilliant in color, showy. See engraving.
- 1 *Double Narcissus*, Alba plena odorata, pure white, very double, early, and deliciously scented. See engraving.
- 1 *Single Narcissus*, Campernelle Jonquil, yellow bloom in clusters, very early and very fragrant. See engraving.
- 1 *Crocus*, Cloth of Gold, exquisite, showy golden flowers which appear almost before snow is gone in spring. Charming. See engraving.
- 1 *Scilla Siberica*, a lovely little flower appearing almost with the Crocus; rich blue scapes of flowers. See engraving.
- 1 *Muscari botryoides*, the blue Grape Hyacinth, charming blue bells tipped with white; the scapes push up early and are beautiful. See engraving.
- 1 *Iris Hispanica*, the elegant Orchid Iris; lovely in form, showy and deliciously scented. See eng.
- 1 *Galanthus nivalis*, the earliest of all flowers; hardly waits for the snow to melt till it shows its little white bells. Modest and pretty. See eng.
- 1 *Single Anemone*, showy as a Poppy, the bloom appearing in April and May; lovely cut foliage contrasts well with the elegant flowers. See eng.



CROCUS.



SINGLE TULIP.



DOUBLE NARCISUS.



SCILLA SIBERICA.

All these bulbs are hardy, and may be bedded out in autumn. They will then bloom in early spring. If preferred, however, they may be grown in pots for winter-blooming. But I particularly recommend bedding out, as they will soon form strong clumps, and will increase in size and beauty for many years.

## GET UP A CLUB.

To get these bulbs at a low price I had to give my order for a million. I hope all friends of the MAGAZINE will, therefore, help to enlarge the circulation of the MAGAZINE by soliciting subscriptions upon this offer. For two subscriptions I will mail one fine Dutch Pompon Hyacinth, red, white or blue; or for five subscriptions I will mail three Hyacinths, red, white and blue. For ten subscribers I will add an extra collection of 10 bulbs free, and for 15 subscribers 10 bulbs and five Hyacinths, red, white, blue, and two mixed colors. For 50 subscribers I will send a boys' watch, an excellent time-piece, suitable also for kitchen or bed-room. For 75 subscribers a boy's or man's watch, stem-wind, an excellent time-keeper. Send for blanks and go to work at once. Ladies' fine silver watch for two hundred subscribers at 10 cents each. Address

GEO. W. PARK,  
Libonia, Franklin Co., Pa.

NOTE.—These bulbs will be ready for mailing early in September. Orders received now and filled in rotation. Begin your club at once.

Mr. Park: I like your Magazine very much, and think it is the best one I have ever read.  
Lynn, Mass.

Mrs. A. E. Hodgson.

Mr. Park:—I have been a constant reader and admirer of your Magazine for years and look for its visits almost as eagerly as I would a letter from a friend.  
Dacus, Texas.

Mrs. E. E. A. G.



MUSCARI BOTRYOIDES.



IRIS HISPANICA.



GALANTHUS NIVALIS.



SINGLE ANEMONE.



# PARK'S FLORAL MAGAZINE.

A MONTHLY JOURNAL OF FLORICULTURE.

Vol. XXXII.

Libonia, Pa., August, 1896.

No. 8.

## FOR YOU.

I send you some Pansies to-day, friend,  
That were cared for by my own hands,  
And they rival in beauty and fragrance  
The products of sunnier lands.  
The Rose is the flower of romance,  
The Violet vows to be true;  
But the delicate odor of Heartsease  
Always reminds me of you.

They were kissed by the morning sunbeams,  
And bathed in the evening dew;  
They slept all night in the white moonlight—  
They knew they were growing for you.  
So wear them because of our friendship;  
Let them lie in your bonnie brown hair,  
And after their long, patient waiting  
They will find their reward nestling there.

Mrs. Bessie Johnson-Bellman.

Andrews, Ind.

## THE DOUBLE DAISY.

ONE of the best of hardy perennials is the old-fashioned Double Daisy (*Bellis perennis* fl. pl.) improved in size and form as it is at the

present time.

The plants are easily grown from seeds and begin to bloom the first season, endure the winter, and last for several years. The flowers are very double, as represented in the engraving, are of various colors from white to dark red, and are borne almost continuously.

As a perennial edging this little plant can hardly be excelled. It likes a partial shade, and

rich, porous soil, and usually blooms more freely in spring and autumn than in the hot summer months. Grown in pots in a cool room in winter, they bloom very satisfactorily, even under considerable neglect. This charming

little flower has been too much neglected in the past. Its beauty, hardiness and easy culture should make it popular as a plant for either house or garden.

**Abutilons.**—I have yet to see the woman who is not proud of a well-grown Abutilon in her window. I always recommend the Abutilon as one of the six best plants for a beginner in window culture. It needs no peculiar soil, no special attention as to watering, does not harbor insects, or sulk if given a back shelf or corner out of the coveted sunshine. The foliage is attractive, even in the plain-leaved varieties, and in some sorts the foliage is so beautifully blotched as to rival the flowers, which are produced every month in the year—a rare and conspicuous merit—and are showy and beautiful. *Boule de Neige*, pure white, and *Golden Fleece*, clear yellow, bloom when very

small. There is one thing to guard against with Abutilons. Left to themselves they often grow up in tall, thin-topped plants of decidedly poor habit. The remedy for this is to pinch out the tips of the young shoots while the plant is yet small. This causes each shoot to branch, and if these branches in their turn are pinched back occasionally,

a much finer specimen is produced. Besides bushy plants many more flowers are borne than if allowed to grow up "leggy" and straggling.

Lora S. LaMance.

McDonald Co., Mo., July 6, 1896.



PLANT OF DOUBLE DAISY.

## DESTRUCTIVE BEAUTY.

THE rapid-growing Wisterias are often noticed clambering in luxuriant beauty over the roofs of low farm houses and tasteful cottages. Though the effect of the "vine-embowered cottage" may be very attractive, this will prove very destructive beauty if there is a fine growth of the vines on a shingle or slate roof. The small roots and tendrils will creep under the shingles and force them out of place, and the leaves will stop up the gutters. Trim all the vines well below the eaves early in the spring, and even if the roof effect is not so pretty, it will be less destructive, and there will be some compensation in the thickly branching habit of the lower growth, and a greater abundance of flowers because of this trimming.

Mrs. P. W. Humphreys.

Phila., Pa., Apr. 24, 1896.

**Blooming of *Aspedistra*.**—Dear Mr. Editor: I have just had *Aspedistra lurida variegata* to bloom, after having the plant three years. The bloom is about three-fourths of an inch in diameter, composed of eight petals, and is deep reddish purple in the centre, the tips being broadly edged with yellowish white about the same color as the variegations on the leaves. It does not rise higher than the surface of the earth at the base of the leaf stem. It was first seen on December 8th, but I do not know if it was open before. My plant is a fine one, with sixteen leaves, some of them sixteen inches in length, with eight-inch foot stalks. This flower came at the base of one of the oldest leaves. Richard Shields.

Montreal, Can.

***Geraniums in Winter.***—As I had good success last year with *Geraniums* I will tell you how I made them bloom in winter. After the plants are through blooming in spring, or about the last of May, I cut them back and repot in good rich soil, then keep them growing outdoors till there is danger of frost, and pick off all buds till September. After the buds start in the house give liquid manure about once in two weeks. The single varieties are the best winter-bloomers. I root the cuttings in sandy soil and afterward treat same as the old plants, then they make nice plants by fall, and bloom some in winter. But I prefer the old plants with plenty of branches, and therefore lots of buds and blossoms. Nell.

Van Buren Co., Mich., Apr. 24, 1896.

## ABOUT CRINUMS.

CRINUMS are so much at home here in Florida that they require but little care. *Crinum amabile*, a native of Brazil, is called here the "Bridal Lily." It does not have a red and white stripe, but is of a delicate flesh color—neither white, nor buff, nor pink, but a soft blending of all three shades. The flower stalk is fully three feet high, and the leaves often measure four feet in length. It is the heaviest and most tropical looking of all Lilies.

*Crinum amœnum* is the most beautiful of all. The leaves come in rosette shape, and both edges are waved or crimped. The flower stalk is about a foot high, and the blooms are pink and white striped.

My favorite is *Crinum pedunculatum*. The leaves are large, long and loose, falling carelessly. The flower stalk is three feet in height, and the blooms are flesh-colored. When the sun rises they turn directly downward, but do not close in the least, and when the sun sets they again erect themselves. This is also the most fragrant of all the *Crinums*.

*Crinum capense alba* and *C. capense rosea* are the hardiest of all, and will certainly succeed planted out further north than Florida. The leaves are very narrow, and are a grayish sage-green. All *Crinums* are beautiful, and especially so in their native tropical homes. E. K. T.

Columbia Co., Fla., Apr. 4, 1896.

**A Bed of *Marigolds*.**—I have a large circular flower bed planted in nothing but *Marigolds*, and over one hundred in bloom at once.

They vary in color from light yellow to deep orange; some variegated and some like velvet. I bought the seeds from Mr. Park two years ago, and saved large quantities in the fall. My bed was planted the first of May. I will never again be satisfied without a bed of them for summer-blooming, as they require so little attention and give so much pleasure.



MARIGOLDS.

Lily O. Swainsonia.

Mont. Co., Md., July 13, 1896.



HAND-PAINTED JARS.

LOVERS of the beautiful who can not afford to buy many of the expensive jardinières so fashionable just now can make very presentable substitutes of the stone jars in which preserved ginger is packed, by painting them a ground coat of a neutral tint, and on that a spray of flowers on one side or running all around the pots. I have an Umbrella Plant in one that has a cluster of wild Roses on



a pinkish gray ground. The rim and a band round the bottom is gilded. A common brown stone baked-bean pot, quart size, has Pansies all around it on a plain ground, and holds that model plant, the Souv. de Bonn Abutilon. As there is no drainage hole in the bottom of the jars and the mouth is small one needs select the plants best adapted to such quarters, planting them directly in the pots. The ginger jars also make nice Rose jars by painting the lid as well. If one is not an artist perhaps she can do as I did—exchange with an artist friend nice, well-grown plants for her painting.

Marion Howard.

Santa Cruz Co., Cal.

*Pink Erythronium.*—Mr. Editor: I have just been reading in Park's Magazine for April, of Erythronium Americanum. Your article exactly describes the species of Erythronium which grows here, except the color. Here they are a lovely shade of pink. I enclose you a pressed flower. By the way this place is on the west side of the Coast mountains. I hear that in the Willamette Valley the Erythroniums are yellow spotted, but have not seen any of them. I cannot find in any Botany a description of a pink Erythronium. Mrs. Jennie A. Reeher.

Tillamook Co., Ore., April 20, 1896.

REST FOR CACTUSES.

MY experience would go to prove what has often been said in PARK'S, yet people do not seem to heed, so we must reiterate. Cactuses must have a complete rest to bloom well, and this is only to be obtained by withholding water three or four months after they have completed their season's growth. I would cite two instances. I have two Cactuses in bloom at the present writing, March twenty-fourth. One, Mammillaria pusilla, was a cutting scarcely larger than a pea last summer. Last year it made ten offshoots, but had no flowers. I only watered it three or four times from the first of November till the first of February, when I discovered seven or eight buds. I then put it in the window and watered it frequently with warm water.

The other is an unnamed Echinocereus. I obtained it, a well-rooted plant, five or six years ago. Since then it has had only one blossom. Need I say I thought of Cactus blooms as a "delusion and a snare." But I must confess when the poor plant looked so dry and thirsty during winter, I watered it once in a while, and it looked so much fresher and better for it that I thought "They may say to the contrary, but I believe Cactuses need water as often as any other plant." So my plants grew finely and looked well, but never bloomed. I had more than one hundred sorts last year, some of them a good many years old, but had only four plants to bloom. This winter I resolved to try a different plan, and most heroically abstained from watering more than once in four weeks. The same day I discovered the buds on the Mammillaria I found three on the Echinocereus. Now they are both in bloom, and two more plants show buds. This convinces me that withholding water during a period when they should rest is the most important point of all.

N. G. M.

*Begonia and Balsam.*—If the sisters will try Begonia manicata aurea I am sure they will be pleased with it. It is a constant delight, with its sturdy habit and beautiful foliage. The Zanzibar Balsam is another treasure, being always in bloom.

Hope Hathaway.

Rensselaer Co., N. Y., June 18, 1896.

[NOTE.—Begonia manicata aurea is not so easily grown as some kinds, but is very handsome in foliage. The Zanzibar Balsam blooms well out-doors in summer when bedded in a partially shaded place.—Ed.]

## MYOSOTIS.

**M**ODEST and unassuming, there are few things more pleasing than the graceful little sprays of the Forget-me-not's true-blue flowers—blue the color of summer skies and maidens' eyes. Two or three years in succession I sowed the seed, and succeeded (?) in raising some weak plants that gave a few grudging blossoms, then died. At last I changed my method. I sowed the seed and transplanted early, so that they made good growth before the warm weather set in. Instead of feeble plants they are now rank masses of foliage. No lack of blossoms now! And the flowers on



MYOSOTIS—FORGET-ME-NOT.

those luxuriant plants are twice the size of the few stingy blooms that my late-sown plants used to give me. The daintiest little flowers imaginable to wear, we are always cutting them, and as it is with them "cut and come again" there are always Forget-me-nots in bloom. Greatly to our surprise, these strong plants survive the winter. A little shelter of laths or light boughs is an advantage as a protection over winter.

So we have solved the problem for our hot summer. Early sowing to get the first start, close annual division after that, and a fresh bed every year for the greedy roots to revel in. Keep the seed-pods down and the Myosotis will succeed under the hottest sun.

Lora S. LaMance.

McDonald Co., Mo., July 7, 1896.

**Parsley.**—The most admired of my plants is Parsley in a one-quart oyster can. I dug it out of the garden in January. It has grown into a lovely plant.

Adams Co., Ia.

M. E. Ronald.

## HYDRANGEA HORTENSIS.

**W**E have a Hydrangea only two years old which is in bloom for the first time this summer. The second cluster of blossoms, now in full glory, measures thirty inches in circumference, and is a mass of pink beauty. The largest glossy green leaves are eight inches in length, and the whole plant is sixteen inches tall. It is in a nine-inch pot, and is planted in black sandy soil. Of course we are a little bit proud of the plant, as it has made all this growth in three month's time. It was frozen last winter, and we mourned for our Hydrangea, but the new shoots very likely make a nicer plant than the older would have done.

Eva E. Biznell.

Ionia Co., Mich., June 17, 1896.

[NOTE.—Hydrangeas should be pruned severely every year, to get the best results. The pruning given by freezing was simply what the plant needed to stimulate vigorous growth and fine clusters of bloom.—ED.]

**About Fuchsias.**—I think Fuchsias should be watered every morning, and the earth frequently stirred with a fork, so that the water will penetrate to the roots. One Sister advises growing Fuchsias in leaf-mould. My plants are in yellow clay with an admixture of good rotted manure, and I never had finer growth and bloom. I sowed some Fuchsia seeds this spring, but not one seed germinated.

Mrs. J. C. Swan.

Allegheny Co., Pa., May 2, 1896.

[NOTE.—By using porous soil the water will promptly reach the roots without the necessity of stirring so often. Good drainage, a rich, porous soil and partial shade are the chief requirements of Fuchsia culture. Regarding the germination of Fuchsia seeds it should be borne in mind that unless the seeds are sown as soon as ripe they will, often require a year to germinate. If given sufficient time, however, almost every seed will grow, though the cultivator may have to wait several months or perhaps a year or longer for the young plants to appear.—ED.]

**Begonias.**—I quote a few hints here on the culture of Begonias which may interest some of the floral sisters:

Begonias delight in perfect shade. Begonias are great feeders, hence they like a good, rich, loamy soil. Begonias love moisture. Do not let them thirst one day and drown the next. Begonias must be kept free from dust. Cover when sweeping. Begonias must have drainage. Charcoal in small lumps in the bottom of pot will serve this purpose and keep the soil from souring.

The Begonia is one of my favorite plants, and I have a fine collection.

Effingham, N. H.

Bess T.



ABOUT BRUGMANSIA.

**B**RUGMANSIA *Suaveolens* and *Arborea* are two tender greenhouse shrubs. The latter is most beautiful when trimmed to be low and spreading. The flowers are pendulous instead of upright, ten or twelve inches long, very fragrant and borne in abundance. *B. suaveolens* is somewhat similar, with flowers at first of a pale cream color changing afterward to a pure white. With proper care these *Brugmansias* will bloom all the year without seeming to need a rest. In a mild winter they may be put in a cellar. Occasionally, however, the stems are destroyed by mildew, but if the eyes at the junction of the roots survive, they will, if replanted, send up strong new shoots, but they will not bloom until the wood is ripened. If not stopped, the *Burgmansia* sometimes grows to the height of ten or twelve feet, but they are generally grown as a standard by stopping the main stem, and causing it to so branch out at the sides. The pruning should be done at the close of the flowering season, and if the annual growth is cut back to the main stem it will branch out again, and flower profusely. When growing and blossoming the number and size of flowers may be increased by giving liquid manure liberally. The double-flowered *Wrightii* has much darker foliage, of a velvety texture, and the flowers look as if one was drawn inside of another. This also is a free-bloomer, and the two kinds make a handsome show when grown near each other.

Delaware Co., Pa. J. C. Taylor.

*Asparagus tenuissimus*.—My *Asparagus tenuissimus* began to die, and each frond appeared as though covered by a thin spider's web, though no insect was visible. But by the aid of a strong magnifying glass I discovered a kind of spider in abundance no bigger than the point of a pin, busily at work, and a spraying of a strong solution of tobacco apparently killed them.

Mrs. E. G. Rowell.  
Middlesex Co., Mass., Apr. 20, 1896.

*Acacia Germinating*.—I planted some seeds of *Acacia lophantha* and waited fifteen days for the plants. I then dug them up and found them as sound as when planted. Then I filed the edges and replanted, and in three days every seed was up and growing nicely. I am proud of them.

Mrs. M. H.  
Franklin Co., O., Apr. 10, 1896.

WHY GEM CALLAS DO NOT BLOOM.

**T**HE cause of general complaint with this plant I think has been that the florists send out such extremely small plants. Three years ago I received a plant of this kind with only two leaves, and stem about as thick as a good-sized straw. I potted it in a three-inch pot, and gave it the same treatment as my other *Callas*—complete rest from June first till September first, then repotted for winter. Well, that *Calla* grew and multiplied until the pot was full of bulbs, but in two years of this treatment never produced a flower. I, too, became disgusted, and last fall refused to bring it inside at first, but afterward concluded to try it once more. The bulbs were all small, so they were potted in a four-inch pot of very rich soil, and about New Year that pot produced five blossoms at one time, a few weeks later three more, then two, and is now showing bud again. This plant is the true Little Gem, and grows only about ten inches high, with leaves and flowers one-fourth the size of the old kind.

C. G. Shasteen.

Defiance Co., O., Apr. 27, 1896.

*For Moisture-loving Plants*.—Too many fancy beds are not desirable on the lawn. Smooth spaces of velvety green grass, with beds simply along the borders, will be more restful than a lawn all cut up with small beds, and even in the few fancy-shaped beds that may seem desirable, avoid mound-shaped beds for any varieties of plants that require a certain amount of moisture for perfect development. Mound beds dry out easily, and it is important to keep the beds in which are planted moisture-loving plants on a level with the surrounding earth, or, if anything, a little below this level.

Mrs. P. W. Humphreys.  
Philadelphia, Pa., Apr. 21, 1896.

*Bed of Liverwort*.—Nearly every one likes something that is a little out of the ordinary, and I think they will find not only that, but something very pretty as well, if they will try a bed of blue and white *Hepatica*, or *Liverwort* as it is sometimes called. It is perfectly hardy, and will last a long time. It should be given a somewhat shaded position to do its best, though it will grow in the sun. I am sure that one who tries a bed of these flowers will be amply repaid by the beautiful blue and white blossoms that appear so early in the spring.

B. F. M.  
Erie Co., Pa., Mar. 28, 1896.

## MY TREATMENT OF CALLA.

**L**AST year I received one large common Calla from a friend who had several of the same kind, with leaf and stems that were several feet long. I potted mine in an eight-inch pot, using pieces of burnt bone for drainage, then an inch of sheep manure taken from the sheep pen, then just common garden soil. Our soil is clay. In this I planted the Calla in September. It was slow in starting, being October before it showed a leaf. After that it grew rapidly. I watered it once a week with manure water made from sheep manure, and filled the saucer every morning with hot water. By the first of January the first bud appeared. About the first of February I cut off the blossom stalk as near the plant as I could and covered the cut with pot sealing wax. In one week another bud came to view. I treated this blossom stalk in the same manner, and a third blossom appeared before the first of April. At no time was the plant more than 18 inches high to tip of leaf, and only had 6 leaves, but they were large, green healthy ones. The blossoms were very large, and the wonder of all. I give credit to the sheep manure. The plant had an east window in the sitting room.

Mrs. E. C.

Lorraine Co., O., June 8, 1896.

**A Bouquet Flower.**—Mr. Park: Will you please tell me the name of this precious little flower? I got it four or five years ago in a packet of mixed seeds, and it is admired so much. I have been asked so often what it is that I appeal to you for its name. It has been in bloom for a month and is still blooming on the 17th of June. It is lovely for mixing with other flowers in bouquets, as it harmonizes the colors, and adds a charm that cannot be otherwise obtained. It has excited more attention than any other flower I have. It is a first-class flower for use on Decoration Day.

Mrs. Wm. Watson.

Spencer Co., Ky., June 16, 1896.

Ans.—The spray enclosed proved to be *Gypsophila paniculata*, a hardy perennial, easily grown from seeds. It should be in every collection for use in bouquet making.

**Solanum Grandiflorum.**—Of all the vines in my collection for winter or summer blooming *Solanum grandiflorum* is the most satisfactory. It grows rapidly, has pretty foliage, and large clusters of white blossoms. Mine grew about fifteen feet high last summer.

Miss Celia Ross.

Middlesex, Ct., June 3, 1896.

## THAT LITTLE GEM CALLA.

**H**ERE is another query: How long will a Gem Calla remain dormant and then grow? I received a tuber in August said to have been resting. It was badly wilted, but I put it in warm water an hour or two, then potted in a five-inch pot of rich, sandy soil. I gave it a shady window for a few days till it began to grow, then set in a sunny window. It grew a number of leaves, but before a leaf was fully developed it would turn yellow, and the whole plant died down in December. I dug in the soil, but could find no tuber or root, nor anything to destroy it, so I thought it pined for its home in the Sunny South, and the pot was banished to a light, airy cellar. When August came again I turned out the soil, but finding it rich and free from anything noxious replaced it, planted Freesias in it, gave them a good wetting and set them in a sunny window. In a short time they were growing finely. In December, just a year after my Little Gem Calla "died," I found a tiny plantain-like leaf coming up in the side of the pot of Freesias. I have watched this interesting growth until now, April 1st, it has five leaves, are a healthy green, five and six inches high. The Freesias have blossomed and are now turning yellow. The Gem had rested a year, and for seven or eight months must have been dust dry. I used charcoal for drainage, and must have mistaken the Gem tuber for a bit of coal when I turned the soil out. Will someone please tell me if I shall give it a dose of Castor oil after this Rip-Van-Winkle-like sleep to make it bloom?

Mrs. A. M. D.

Liv. Co., N. Y., April 1, 1896.

**About *Nicotiana affinis*.**—*Nicotiana affinis* is one of the very few plants that the catalogues do not do justice to. I sent for seeds last spring because they were recommended for their fragrance. I was surprised to find them so beautiful a flower. All summer they were full of pure whitelily-like blossoms. I potted two small plants last autumn. The latter part of December they began to bloom. They are now nearly four feet high, with many branches, and full of flowers. I keep them in the light, but not so the direct rays of the sun strike them. They stay open all day, but lose their fragrance. In the evening they perfume the whole room. They are in five-inch pots in common garden soil. I give them liquid manure.

Mrs. Ettie Jordan.

Seneca Co., O., Mar. 29, 1896.



## ABOUT PERENNIALS.

**H**ERBACEOUS perennials constitute a very valuable class of plants. They require but little care, and come up and bloom year after year. The Sweet William, Larkspur, Campanula, Columbine, Foxglove, Pinks and Phlox are among our leading perennials. I have several, however, that are not so well known. The yellow Texas Evening Primrose, two feet or more tall, bearing large, yellow, fragrant flowers; the old-fashioned double yellow Buttercup; Spirea Japonica; Pyrethrum roseum, with daisy-like pink flowers; and a herbaceous Spirea bearing panicles of small, pinkish-white flowers; perennial Candytuft and Garden Heliotrope are also desirable.

Mabel H. Monsey.

Hartford, Wash., July 8, 1896.

[NOTE.—If not already done seeds of perennials may be sown in a protected frame this month. After sowing water and cover the frame with boards till the plants begin to appear, then uncover, and lay papers over the rows that are tardy in starting. Never let the ground dry out. Shade with a lath frame after the boards are removed. Do not fail to sow perennials now if the work has been heretofore neglected. You will thus start a bed of flowers that will be a source of delight for many years. The Evening Primrose referred to is a species of *Enothera*, and a biennial. Plants started now will bloom next summer. *Pyrethrum roseum*, Perennial Candytuft, Garden Heliotrope (*Valeriana*) and Sweet Rocket all start readily from seeds, and may be sown now for blooming next season. The Double Buttercup (*Ranunculus acutifolius* fl. pl.) and *Spirea Japonica*, also *Spirea palmata* and *Spirea filipendula* can be planted out now and kept watered till the plants become established. Iris, Chinese *Pæonies*, *Veronica spicata*, *Monarda didyma* and many other perennials may be obtained now as plants and bedded for flowering next season. The only secret in late summer planting is to shade the plants and water them till they begin to grow. After that they will do just as well as if planted earlier.—Ed.]

**Roses in Oregon.**—I wish some of those who have so much trouble raising Roses could see mine. Three years ago they were merely canes, stuck in the ground without root or top, and now they are nice little trees with tops as large as a half bushel. Last year they gave me quite a number of flowers, and this year they are fairly crowded with buds. To-day, May 29th, the first bud opened. All I do is to manure them liberally in the fall and dig around them, loosening the dirt well, in the spring.

Mrs. E.

Douglass Co., Oreg., May 29, 1896.

**White Worms.**—A tablespoonful of camphor in a quart of water is sure death to those pesky white worms.

S. A. M.

Cheshire Co., N. H., May 4, 1896.

## CYCLAMEN.

**W**HAT a dainty, fairy-like flower, with its blossoms apparently suspended upside down in the air, as delicately fragrant as a Pansy; and what an exquisite range of colors, from purest white to deepest crimson. I have found that comparatively few persons know what a Cyclamen is, and yet I do not think that we have a plant for winter-blooming that can surpass it. It is far stronger



CYCLAMEN PERSICUM GIGATEUM.

than either the Chinese Primrose or Cineraria, and will even stand a slight frost. It has fine glossy green, heart-shaped leaves, and the plant is attractive even without the lovely blossoms, which it produces in abundance from November till May.

It has one enemy, a small brown scale, which can be easily crushed. I have never been troubled with it, although I had twenty-five plants, which I raised from seeds. The seeds germinate slowly, but almost every one will produce a plant. It first sends up a leaf, then appears to stop while it forms a bulb. When it starts growth again it should be transplanted to a pot, but be careful not to cover the crown of the bulb. The plants do not bloom the first season. The bulbs become larger and the blossoms finer and more profuse with each blooming season. The blossoms should be cut as soon as they begin to fade. When through blooming dry off the bulb and set the pot in a cool, dry place. In September repot in a clean, fresh soil.

Katherine.

Cleveland, O., Apr. 20, 1896.

## PELARGONIUMS.

**M**ANY object to cultivating this branch of the Geranium family, because their blooming season is so short, only a few weeks in spring and early summer. Yet their flowers are of such gorgeous colors, and such exquisite markings that one might feel repaid for a good deal of care. But I find a judicious "letting alone" suits them better than anything else. In the fall give your Pelargonium good rich earth in not too large pots. Set them in a cool room with plenty of sun, and let them stay there till the buds appear in early spring, giving them water only when the earth becomes dry. Then carry them to a warmer room, or where you can see them and enjoy to the full their beauty. They will give occasional blossoms during the summer, after the spring crop of blossoms. Last year I put two of mine into my Geranium bed, and they made a vigorous growth, but did not bloom. The Pelargonium is a favorite plant with one of my neighbors, and such beauties as she does raise! Her plants sometimes produce as many as six blossoms in one cluster, and the plant looks like a huge bouquet. She has an Apple-blossom Pelargonium not more than ten inches in height and about the same in width, on which I counted sixteen clusters of blossoms the other day. Another neighbor has a plant of the same variety which bore one hundred and twenty-five single flowers at one time. This last occupied a conspicuous place in our Memorial Day decorations. Mrs. S. J. Fish.

Cheshire Co., N. H., June 18, 1896.

**A Geranium Freak.**—Mr. Editor: Last summer we had a large bed of Geraniums of different colors, shades, etc. In August I took a cutting from a large variegated plant and rooted it. There are now two branches, each branch having three clusters of blossoms and buds, but upon one branch the flowers are bright red variegated, and upon the other delicate pink. (I enclose one of each.) Are such things common? How could it mix from a cutting? I never saw anything like it before.

W. A. Bixby.

Wilmington, N. C., Mar. 23, 1896.

[NOTE.—The salmon-pink color often shows a tendency toward scarlet, and scarlet toward salmon-pink. The light-colored flowers sent by the inquirer, however, exhibit a shading like *Souv. de Mirande*, a type which is also variable, though not so common as the older salmon group. These freaks are interesting, and many new varieties have been secured by propagating them till they become established.—Ed.]

## ABOUT SWEET PEAS.

**I**HAVE had several years experience with Sweet Peas. This year I planted in rows what would make some 350 feet in length. The main bed I made on the east side of a fence running north and South. In this way the vines get the morning sun and are shaded at the roots in the afternoon by the base-board. I use four-



foot chicken-wire fence, raised eight inches from the ground. I buy seeds from several houses, and in this way get all the novelties. I find that the "Cupid" and the double-flowered Peas are not what they are advertised. The Cupids grew over two feet high, while they are advertised as a five-inch variety. The doubles failed to come at all. "America" is a beauty.

My main bed along the fence is 150 feet long, and here I have thousands of different colored blossoms. The vines are six feet high in places, requiring support even above the fence. Experience teaches me that the rules laid down in books will not always fit, a thing due, perhaps, to climate. For instance, the last bed I made was in common clay, where I planted the left over seeds without a trench, expecting to use these plants where others died. The perversity of fate showed itself when these plants were the sturdiest of any. Hereafter I shall not make trenches, nor rely on any special soil. Deep planting, and a soil with some backbone to it is the best method—at least in this climate. Even if one has a number of the named varieties it is best to plant mixed seeds, because the flowers make more show, and the vines will present a more even appearance.

L. D. Yager.

Madison Co., Ill., July 2, 1896.

[NOTE.—In a heavy soil, if planted early and deep Sweet Peas are liable to rot. The trench system was devised to avoid deep planting early, and so the soil could be drawn up to the plants as they grew. Where the situation and soil are favorable for early planting trenching is unnecessary.—Ed.]

**Calla Leaves Decaying.**—I believe the decay of Calla leaves is caused by the earth lodging between the leaf-stem and the main stalk. At least, since I have prevented any accumulation there I have had no trouble with unsightly yellow leaves.

Mrs. N. J. N.

Dunbar, Wash., June 14, 1896.



## Park's Floral Magazine.

A MONTHLY. ENTIRELY FLORAL.

GEO. W. PARK, Editor and Publisher,  
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THE EDITOR invites correspondence with all who love and cultivate flowers.

AUGUST, 1896.

### BIENNIALS AND PERENNIALS.

Some of our most showy and beautiful flowers are biennials and perennials, hardy in the garden and will grow almost without care when started. Pinks and Picotees, Campanula, Aquilegia, Arabis, Digitalis, Sweet William, Linum and many others are of this class, and the seeds may be successfully sown this month. Don't put it off till another season. A few cents spent for these seeds now will make dollars' worth of display in your garden next spring, before the annuals have begun to bloom. A collection of the finest Biennials and Perennials grown from seeds is offered as a premium with the Magazine now. Will you not renew your subscription and get your neighbor to subscribe this month? If you neglect this now you will lose a year's time in establishing a bed of the hardy biennials and perennials, the easiest to grow and most beautiful of garden flowers.

**Planting Out Roses and Shrubbery.**—The best time to plant out Roses and shrubbery is in the spring, about the time the farmer plants corn. Tea Roses, Kerria Japonica, Ampelopsis, Hydrangeas, and many other things that will die when late-planted are hardy when well established. As a rule, however, it is always better to protect such plants the first winter by placing an open board frame or box around them and filling it with evergreen boughs as soon as the ground freezes up to remain frozen during winter. Do not apply this protection too soon in autumn, or take it off too early in spring. The severe early spring frosts are often more injurious than the frigid atmosphere of winter.

**Foxglove and Columbine.**—These are easily raised from seeds and should be started in a partially shaded bed, as the tiny seedlings are readily destroyed by the hot sun. Cover the seeds lightly, press and moisten the soil, and keep covered or shaded securely till the plants begin to appear. If started early in summer and well cared for they will bloom the following year.

### CHINESE AZALEAS.

THESE are propagated from cuttings of half-ripened wood placed in moist sand and kept shaded and close till calloused. When well-rooted pot in earth composed of half peat and half equal parts of sand, leaf mould and garden loam. Place some broken crock at the bottom to secure thorough drainage. Give all the light and ventilation possible, but avoid hot sun. Keep well watered and shift as soon as the roots show well around the sides. This will hasten growth and avoid stunting the plants. In shifting always remove the old drainage material and the surface soil, and ram the soil well along the sides to prevent porosity and ensure a good supply of soil about the roots of the old ball of earth. Syringe regularly during summer, and harden off toward autumn. Repot after the flowers fade. Always keep well watered. Never let the plants suffer from drought. Drainage must be good, however, as excessive or stagnant moisture is injurious. Many florists prefer to propagate Azaleas by grafting, and claim they are more thrifty and long-lived than when propagated from cuttings. One of the secrets in culture is to keep the plants growing freely till you wish them to bloom. This is secured by shifting often, and by judicious watering. A stunted Azalea is of little value as a blooming plant.

**Cinerarias after Blooming.**—After the flowers fade Cineraria plants should be cut back almost to the ground. New shoots will then spring up which will bloom the following winter. It is better, however, to take these shoots off and root them in sand, then pot in good soil, and grow each one separately for winter-blooming. After all, seedling plants are more vigorous and healthy than those grown from cuttings, and as they are easily and quickly propagated in this way it is just as well to throw out the old plants, and depend upon seedling plants altogether, unless you have some plant you are particular to preserve.

**Tuberous Begonias.**—These do well on the north or east side of a building, in a place somewhat protected from wind. The plants like plenty of water, but are injured by the hot sun and a free breeze. Pots containing the plants may be plunged, but it is generally better to remove the pots and bed the plants. In warm weather the plants will improve by mulching the bed.

## EUONYMUS AND CITRUS.

MANY persons send the Editor branches of Euonymus, some entirely green in color, others green with a white band around the leaf, and still others green with golden yellow centre; and with these specimens come enquiries concerning the name. Some ask if it is an Orange; others if it is a Lemon; but many know that it is neither Orange nor Lemon, and simply request the name. To answer such enquiries the Editor has prepared the little sketch of Euonymus radicans variegata, showing the leaves



as they appear upon the branch. It will be noticed that they are opposite, with simple, roundish leaf-stems, and a serrated margin. These are characteristics of plants of Euonymus.

Members of the Citrus family have jointed leaf-stems, and, except in the Lime, portions of the leaf extend down each side of the leaf-stem to the point of attachment, while in every case the leaves are attached alternately, and not oppositely as shown in the sketch of Euonymus. Also, the Orange and Lemon have crenulate and not serrated margins. These little points ought to enable anyone to distinguish these two evergreen plants, so common in window collections.

**Bulbous Winter Flowers.**—To have the best success with Easter Lilies and Freesias in pots begin this month. The earlier these bulbs are secured and potted the more satisfactory will be their growth and bloom in winter. Buy only plump, large-sized, well-matured bulbs, pot in rich, well-drained, porous soil, using a six-inch pot for five Freesias, and a six-inch to nine-inch pot for one large Lily. Set the Freesias an inch below the surface, and the Lily from two to four inches according to size. Water and set away till roots form, then bring to the light.

**Pruning Roses.**—Summer-blooming Roses, such as Prairie Queen, Ayrshire and the old Hundred-leaved Rose, should be pruned just after the flowers fade. In pruning it is well to cut away all the old wood and encourage a vigorous growth of new branches. Such liberal pruning will be well repaid in the abundance and beauty of the next crop of bloom.

## BUDDING ROSES.

AUGUST is a good month in which to bud Roses. Choose a healthy, vigorous stock, and insert the bud upon the north side, wrapping with bass-bark from below till above the bud, being careful not to cover the bud. In preparing the stock cut a slit across, then one longitudinally, and force up the edges. Then take the bud, which should be cut from a healthy, well matured plant, leaving a



FIGURE 1.

portion of the leaf-stem, with which to hold the bud, and force it between the wood and bark of the prepared stock, then wrap firmly. In two or three weeks, as the stock begins to swell, re-wrap. Let the bud and stock alone now till spring, then cut off the stock above the bud, and encourage growth. The bud will not start till the following spring, though its junction with the stock may be known by its plump, fresh appearance. Figure 1 shows a prepared bud and how the slits should be made for its reception. Figure 2 shows a bud as sometimes prepared, and the appearance of the stock after the budding is done. The operation is



FIGURE 2.

simple, and if carefully done rarely fails to be successful. To form a tree or standard Rose, use a tall, strong stalk, such as the wild Rosa Carolina, and insert several buds about five feet from the ground. The following spring remove the branches and let the head form from the growing buds. Buds of different Roses may be inserted, and in consequence the tree will bear flowers of various colors at the same time. Everblooming Roses are preferable in crimson, white, yellow and pink colors.



## SOWING FINE SEEDS.

## MONARDA DIDYMA.

**T**UBEROUS Begonia, Gloxinia, Achimene and Gesneria seeds are very small and the microscope must be used to get an idea of the form and plumpness of the seeds. With skill, however, these seeds start readily, and seedling plants are easily grown. Use shallow earthen saucers. Fill them with sifted soil that will not bake, having the surface covered with soil that has been run through a fine sieve. Level the surface with a piece of brick or board, making it firm and even; then press little furrows with the edge of a smooth ruler, and drill the seeds in; do not cover them, but moisten by placing the saucers almost to the brim in basins of water. When the soil is moist cover with glass or pieces of newspaper and set in a dark, cool place till the seeds begin to germinate, after which they should be brought to the light gradually, but do not give full sunlight at any time except in the early morning or late evening. Keep the soil always moist but not wet. Continue to water by setting the saucers in basins of water. Do not apply water directly to the soil. When the second or third tiny leaf appears the little plants may be picked out with the blade of a pen-knife, and set further apart in another saucer or pot. After this the work of shifting and watering is simple and the plants are as easily cared for as those grown from cuttings.

**Cannas in Winter.**—Cannas in pots may be safely kept in the plant room during winter treated as Geraniums. Those bedded out may be lifted in the fall while the ground is wet, so that the earth about the roots will adhere to them. Then dry the clumps thoroughly and store on an upper shelf in the cellar where they will be away from moisture and frost. The encasement of dry earth will keep the air from the roots and preserve them in good condition till spring. Dahlia roots may be preserved the same way.

**Gloxinias.**—The secret in growing Gloxinias is to use a light, porous, well-drained soil, place the tubers so that the crown will be above the surface, give a shady place and water sparingly till the plants get well started, then liberally. Gloxinias are as easily grown as Tuberous Begonias if these simple directions are observed. Never cover the tubers entirely, nor keep the soil continually wet during the early period of their growth, and never expose the plants to scorching sun, drying wind or severe storm.

**O**NE of the most beautiful and desirable of the old-fashioned hardy perennials is *Monarda didyma*, commonly known in our grandmothers' gardens as Bergamot, Oswego Tea or Bee Balm. It is a member of the Mint family, and has the usual characteristics of that order—square stems, opposite leaves, aromatic herbage; flowers labiate, borne in verticillate clusters, diandrous. The plants are natives of the mountains south, and are perfectly hardy and easily grown north. They usually rise



MONARDA DIDYMA.

from two to three feet high, and bear large, double heads of showy, salvia-like rich scarlet-crimson clusters during July, August and September, the blooming period varying according to the latitude in which it is grown. A large clump of this elegant perennial is gorgeous when in full bloom, and always elicits general admiration and praise. Once introduced into the garden it will take care of itself. The little engraving represents its general appearance, but its full value as a garden plant will only be known and appreciated after the cultivator has had it in his garden for two or three years. Planted now it will form a blooming clump next season, as the plant is easily transplanted and grows rapidly under cultivation.

**Acacia lophantha.**—This plant should be shifted into a larger pot as the roots begin to crowd each other, and at the same time the top or longer branches should be shortened to encourage branching. If this is neglected the lower leaves turn yellow and drop off, and the plant becomes tall and unsightly.

**Perennials.**—Sow seeds of these at once so that the plants may get a good start. They will survive the winter in better condition and bloom more satisfactorily than if sown later.

## QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS.

Roses.—Mr. Park: I have several Roses, some being climbers. The leaves all look as though they were mouldy, and soon dry up at the ends and sides and drop off. They are also infested with green lice. I have used weak paris green on them without effect. They are bedded in a shady place and grow well, but have borne only one sickly blossom. This is my first year with Roses, and I am completely discouraged. Mrs. Moulton.

Genesee Co., N. Y., June 28, 1896.

Ans.—Your Roses are troubled with mildew. This may be partially avoided by dusting with flowers of sulphur and fresh-slaked lime, equal parts mixed, and applying by shaking the material in a porous sack above the plants. The lice can be eradicated by syringing with tobacco tea and cold water every day alternately, using a good syringe, and dashing the water upon the foliage at different angles. It is unfortunate, however, that anyone should begin the culture of Roses with varieties that mildew readily, and it is to be regretted that many florists make no difference in their recommendations of Roses between those that are subject to mildew and those that are not. Some years ago three climbing Roses were advertised and highly praised under the name of Waltham Climbers, Nos. 1, 2 and 3. But the plants mildewed so badly that they were almost worthless for the amateur. This year the Crimson Rambler has been loudly recommended, while the plants are so liable to mildew that they can hardly be kept satisfactorily in a greenhouse. How they will do outdoors the thousands who have planted them can tell us next year. Now, to have Roses that will not suffer from mildew in cold, damp weather gets such varieties as Queen's Scarlet, Archduke Charles, Hermosa, Marie Van Houtte, Sanguinea, Appoline, Caroline Goodrich and Marie Guillott. Some of these will show slight affection occasionally, but rarely. The season has much to do with the disease upon bedded plants; but in beginning Rose culture it is well to plant only those varieties that are rarely affected by mildew, even in disagreeable weather.

Anemones and Ranunculus.—Mr. Park: I started my Anemones and Ranunculus in pots in the house, but they were attacked by green lice, and I bedded them in the garden. I tried these bulbs out-doors last year, but they did not prove hardy. Shall I take them up this fall and winter them in the plant window, or keep them dry, like *Gladiolus*?—Mrs. Lee, Iowa.

Ans.—These bulbs are hardy in the garden in Southern Pennsylvania when well established. But it is just as well to furnish some protection, at least the first winter, and this may be given by enclosing the bed in a board frame, and when winter sets in fill the frame with evergreen boughs and let them remain until severe frosts are past in the spring. The same protection is also recommended for Tea Roses.

Peristrophe variegata.—Among the plants I received last June was a *Peristrophe variegata*. It is a good bracket plant and a splendid bloomer. Does the *Peristrophe* grow from slips? If so, please tell me how to root one. I have failed at every attempt at propagation. Miss Emma Woods, Illinois.

Ans.—Make cuttings of the maturer branches and insert in sand during the warm months. They start tardily, but if kept close and in the shade for a while at first they will strike roots without further trouble.

Easter Lily.—Mr. Park: Last October I got an Easter Lily bulb nearly three inches across, and potted it in soil composed of one-third each of leaf-mold, garden loam and well-rotted cow manure. Only two buds formed, and they developed perfectly. Catalogues describe the Easter Lily as having

from eight to twelve blossoms. What treatment shall I give my bulb to produce such results, or must I get a larger bulb.—S. A. M., Cheshire Co., N. H.

Ans.—As a rule the engravings in dealer's catalogues are overdone. However, the larger the bulbs the finer the scape of flowers, and the larger the pot the better is the scape developed. A ten-inch pot is not too large for a bulb four inches across, and the bulb should be placed several inches below the surface to allow room for the roots which form along the stem above the bulb. Lily bulbs throw out large, fleshy roots at the base, but the fibrous stem-roots have much to do with the thorough development of the plant. To meet with the best results pot as early in autumn as good bulbs can be procured, and do not attempt rapid forcing. The plant should have from five to six months after potting to grow and perfect its flowers.

Clivias or Imantophyllums.—Mr. Park: Please tell us more about the *Imantophyllums*. I have an *I. miniatum* which gave me thirty-two flowers at one time, but I know nothing about the other varieties. Is it not called *Clivia* sometimes?—Mrs. M., Mich.

Ans.—The early botanists recognized a genus under the name of *Imantophyllum* or *Himantophyllum*, and sometimes *Imatophyllum*. Later, however, the members of that genus were classed under *Clivia*, though the name is still retained by florists and others who secured plants before the name was changed, and handed the name down by tradition. Bentham and Hooker in their *Genera Plantarum* recognize three species of *Clivia*, which inhabit Southern Africa, the typical one being *C. nobilis*, sometimes known as *Imantophyllum Artonii*. The other two are *C. Gardenii* and *C. miniata*. The plant known as *Imantophyllum cyrtanthiflorum* is supposed to be a hybrid between *C. miniata* and *C. nobilis*. It is not unlike *C. miniata*, except that the flowers are cup-shaped, and of a clear, rich, salmon color, while *C. miniatum* is deep orange and open or vase-shaped. *C. Gardenii* has umbels of reddish-orange or yellow flowers in winter. Propagation of *Clivias* or *Imantophyllums* is easily effected by division just before growth begins in the spring. Pot in good loam with some sand intermixed, water and keep shaded, and in a close, warm atmosphere till growth begins. Water freely till the growth is completed, giving the plants all the sun they will bear without burning the leaves. During winter give the plants an ordinary greenhouse temperature and watersparingly. If early flowers are wanted increase the heat and begin watering freely. The plants are easily kept from insects by sponging the long leathery leaves occasionally.

Mr. Park:—Here is a specimen of a beautiful wild flower for you to name. It grows in a low, wet, shady spot near the creek. I never saw it but in one place, and it comes up and blooms there every year. No person around here knows what it is.—K. P., Mich.

Ans.—The specimen enclosed is of *Collinsia verna*, one of our handsomest native annuals. To grow it successfully sow the seeds in early autumn, about the time the farmer sows wheat. The young plants are perfectly hardy when well established before winter, and will bloom with the early Tulips in spring.

Lice on Roses.—Mr. Park: There are little green lice on my Rose plants. How shall I get rid of them?—Mrs. V., Fla.

Ans.—Get a supply of tobacco stems at the cigar factory, and cover thickly with them the ground about the roots of each plant. Then make a tea of some and syringe the plants every two or three days till every vestige of the pest disappears. Chopped tobacco stems is an excellent material with which to mulch the Rose bed, as it keeps the soil moist, enriches it, and is a reliable insect preventive.



## CORRESPONDENCE.

A "Random" Bed.—Mr. Park: I have no baby to name for you, but I think I have something better—Park's Random-bed, where I sowed my mixed seeds. Last summer I enjoyed finding every morning something new among annuals in that bed, but this year, when the perennials began to bloom my cup of joy ran over, as one morning I beheld a beautiful Daisy; then came a Canterbury Bell, snow-white, which is worth a dozen babies, and the gay hardy Gailardias, with gorgeous yellow and carmine flowers. Another plant I thought was Dusty Miller has blue flowers, and I call it "Park's What Is It." [Doubtless a species of Centaurea.] My Premium bulbs all grew except Gloxinia, and my Begonias are in bud. I am more than satisfied. If every half dollar I invested would so multiply with interest I would soon be a rich woman. Truly my Random bed has been a source of delight and surprise.

Mrs. A. C. L.

Lincoln Co., Neb., June 20, 1896.

From Louisiana.—Mr. Park: I find gardening here entirely different from that in Illinois or Kansas. I was delighted to find that so many things I had nursed winters up north would here live outside and unprotected—Chinese Hibiscus, Lemon Verbenas, Carnations, etc., and such a wealth of bloom as they give me. When I write of this to friends up North they hardly believe me. I have not succeeded with Lilies, Pæonies and Tulips. Perhaps they should have partial shade. I think, Dear Editor, if you could see my seven hundred feet of rose-ridges with over one hundred Rose bushes in them, interspersed with bulbous flowers, seedlings, etc., you would say, as do our neighbors, that it is a pretty good beginning for a little less than two years' work, which began with pine woods. Caladium esculentum lives out here. Would the Fancy Caladiums and Century Plants live out also?

Mrs. C. H. H.

Hammond, La., June 27, 1896.

[NOTE.—Fancy Caladiums are very sensitive to cold and moisture, and should be taken up when growth ceases, dried off, and kept dry and warm till spring, then replanted. The Century Plants would doubtless prove hardy with you.—ED.]

Dear Mr. Park:—I have distributed the extra copies sent me where I hope you reap a benefit. Everybody is so generous in California with their flowers, and it is so easy to grow and keep all ordinary floral treasures that it is not a very good field for eastern florists; besides there are so many florists here of all nationalities, selling at such figures one wonders how they can afford it. Especially is this true of the Japanese. Yet, withal, your Magazine with its liberal premium is something we who have once got acquainted with cannot do without. Its visits are looked forward to with anticipation, and the memory of each one lingers pleasantly till it is followed by one better than the last, for it improves all the time.

Mrs. Geo. McLaughlin.

Santa Clara Co., Cal.

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in the lower part of my bowels, bearing down all the time; and there are pains in my groins and thighs. I can't sleep, walk or sit. I'm diseased all over. The doctor? Oh, he tells me to keep quiet. Such mockery!"

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## IN THE SOUTH.

NO. 3.

On the way back I found an old negro in a corn patch. I hailed him and got the following information. "I's jist gittin de groun ready fo' de fall crop. De co'n is done gone, and I's gwine to sow fo'ty day peas. Dey are called fo'ty day peas, but I mostly market 'em 'bout fust of October. Den I sow my cabbage. De early cabbage will come in 'bout Christmas, late 'bout February and March, and some will not be headed till first of April, den I plant de co'n. See, in dis climate it's 'tirely too hot fo' cabbage in summer, and we grows it altogether in winter. When de cabbage is marketed den we plant co'n and potatoes again."

I found Okra a common garden vegetable at New Orleans, but did not see a potato vine, bean vine, nor in fact any vegetable stuff worth mentioning. In market these vegetables were exceedingly rare. I found here horse-beans in abundance, soup-beans, garlic, squashes and sweet potatoes.

Speaking of the market I will add that a curiosity was the French market, the most prominent in the city. In my rounds in this market I did not get an English answer to any inquiry. I verily believe that every dialect was represented, for such a babel of tongues I never before heard. One answered evidently in French, another in Mexican, another in Spanish, another in German, or Italian, or Choctaw, or What-not. Our prided English language seemed dead there, though doubtless represented.

Passing along the street I noticed a large chimney from which issued a volume of smoke, and below I read the sign "Old Plantation Rice Mill." Here was something new, and by the kindness of the superintendent we were furnished a guide to inspect the process of preparing rice for the market. The rice in the fields resembles oats. It is grown in immense irrigated fields. It is sown in the spring, and when an inch high water is

[Continued on next page.]

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turned on. The land is kept under water till the rice begins to ripen in August and September. Then it is cut with an old-fashioned hand sickle, run through a threshing machine, and put in sacks unhulled. In this condition it reaches the mill. Here it is run through a hopper into a set of burr stones just like those at an old grist mill. This breaks the hulls, but does not loosen all. It is then carried to a series of machines called pounders. These loosen all the hulls, but do not separate the grain and chaff. To do this a fanning mill is used. Then the rice appears yellow and partly broken, and it is run through a perpendicular cylinder containing a rapidly revolving brush, then through a grading machine. From all these operations the following products appeared: No. 1, full grain rice; No. 2, broken rice, used mostly for making malt liquors. Also, rice flour, which is said to make good pan cakes, and bran, which consisted of ground rice and chaff. Rice mills and cane mills seemed to be the most prominent manufacturing establishments.

G. W. P.

New Orleans, La., Aug. 12, 1892.

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## ART

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## CORRESPONDENCE.

**Higgins' Letter.**—Mr. Park: I must tell you about Sall's Lilac. She had been wanting some flowering shrubs for some time, so one of her friends knew of it and gave her some Roses and a Lilac sprout. They were carefully set into the soil and given all the attention Sall could afford to give them. They grew, of course. But a horse got to her Lilac one day and bit the top out and nipped the young branches off. Sall was vexed, but she did not say anything at the time. She just got that horse away and went on weeding her flower beds. Well, after a while that Lilac started to grow again. So Sall trimmed the young sprouts away and tied that young Lilac to a stake so it would grow straight. Now Sall has a brother Silas, a regular ne'er-do-well, a shiftless, take-things-easy sort of a fellow. He is good-natured, kind hearted, but it is impossible to depend on him for anything. Now he has two pups, Silas has; named them Grab and Tear, and if any thing ever lived up to its name then those pups do full justice and honor to theirs, for their time is fully occupied grabbing and tearing things. Well, one day Sall's Lilac looked unusually well. It was full of buds, and Sall was joyfully expecting some pretty purple flowers, but alas for her hopes! those pups took a stampede around Sall's especial part of the premises, and the Lilac caught their attention. It was promptly grabbed and both pups took a turn at tearing the bark off. The poor Lilac was left in a most dilapidated condition, to be sure, but Sall still had a spark of hope left for it, and the next spring she was rewarded, for that Lilac was just loaded with purple blossoms, and Sall is looking for more this spring. Sall says Silas is not a bad boy, and that he was not to blame for what his dogs did; but I don't think so. I would just like to give him a good thrashing and feed his dogs a good square meal of cold lead. That is what I think about it. But land! Sall would be horrified if she knew it.

Linco Co., Mo., Apr. 13, 1896. Samuel J. Higgins.

**Begonia Freak.**—Mr. Park: I have a Rubra Begonia with plain leaves and one with spotted leaves sitting together. This spring a sprout bearing spotted leaves pushed up from the roots of the plain-leaved plant. Has anyone seen such a thing before.

Rosemont, N. J., July 9, 1896. Mrs. Snider.

Delighted with Oregon.—Dear Mr. Park: This is a land of beauty the year round. The trees are evergreen, so never are bare and brown. The grass is always green, and the clear rivers are like liquid glass, and are full of delicious trout and salmon. Roses are my favorite garden flowers, and the climate exactly suits them. I never saw such lovely Roses as grow here.

Tillamook Co., Ore., Apr. 20, 1896. Mrs. Jennie A. Reeber.



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GEO. W. PARK, LIBONIA, PA.

## GOSSIP.

In California.—On the 15th of this month my husband and I were out riding, and were treated to a novel sight. It was warm and sunny in the valley where we were. Clouds were hanging about the mountain tops on each side of our beautiful valley. All of a sudden the mountains southwest of us were enveloped in a snow storm, and in twenty minutes they were covered with pure white, in the midst of which the stunted oaks and shrubs of largest size stood out in bold relief. It was a sight long to be remembered, and one that we very seldom see here at this season of the year. The night following this mountain snowstorm, the thermometer fell to 26° in many places in the valley, causing great damage to fruit and vines of all kinds, especially apricots and peaches.

Mrs. Geo. McLaughlin.  
Santa Clara Co., Cal., Apr. 23, 1896.

**Dear Sisters:** Without a regret one cold stormy day I cut the bloom off of my stately Calla, wax-white Hyacinths and Begonia to lay on the casket of an old neighbor who had often stopped to praise my flowers as he passed by. And when I am carried away to my long, last rest, if you cannot lay a few flowers on my coffin make a wreath or cross of pine, and leave your rag Roses at home.

Geauga Co., O., April 20, 1896.

**Dear Sisters:**—I have a Crinum in bloom that has ten large pink flowers upon four stalks. One bud blighted. It was upon a stem that would have had four blooms upon it, had all the buds opened. The flowers measure six inches in diameter.

Clark Co., Mo.

Mrs. W. P. Mathews.

**Mr. Park:**—I enjoy the Magazine, and receive much information from it. All the premiums received from you have surpassed my most sanguine expectations. My Tuberous Begonias came in fine condition, and are sprouting. I have grown these flowers a good many years, paying 50 cents apiece for double, and 25 cents apiece for single. Yours seem just as good. I would like to shake hands with the Ohio Sister on "Those Namesakes." It had seemed to me that either namesakes' supply or our premiums would have to be curtailed. But as you seem to bear it all so generously, and have a large supply on hand, I will close, wishing you prosperity and namesakes as generous as yourself.

Essex Co., Mass.

H. M. R.

To Kansas Sisters:—I wish to say to Kansas sisters that we will do well to heed what our friend, the Editor, advises—to plant all small seeds in boxes in the house, except such as Poppy, Larkspur, Eschscholtzia, and the like that cannot be transplanted. I find it pays in this windy, variable country. Then there would not be so much complaint of loss, and our florist would not be blamed for what was our fault or the uneven temperature and wind. I like our Magazine very much, and the love of the beautiful grows as we read it and care for our flowers.

Prairie Centre, Kan., May 20, 1896.

Sister Moon.

**Calla.**—Dear Sisters: If you have a Calla that does not bloom treat it as I did mine and you will be rewarded. I got a two-gallon paint keg, bored a hole in the side near the bottom, and inserted a cork. Then I put in a four-inch layer of broken crock and stones for drainage, turned my Calla out of its gallon jar, and filled in fresh earth till within an inch of the top. I keep well-watered, and once a month draw the water off. My plant is vigorous now, and has a magnificent bud ready to open.

Benton Co., Iowa.

Miss M. L. M.

At Pasadena, California.—Many write asking me what I think of this country for eastern farmers. It is a grand country, but I feel like saying: If you have a farm stay where you are. Oranges are overdone, and garden produce is cheaper than in the East. But I wish all could come and see and enjoy the beauties of this climate. It is heavenly. You should dress to keep warm, however, for it is cool here.

Pasadena, Cal.

Mary E. Webber.

## Tousier's Medical Treatment 10 CTS.

Reliable medicines prepared specially for each Disease. State your trouble. Enclose 10 cts, and a regular size pkg. suitable for your complaint will be sent. Money refunded if not satisfactory. **Competent Medical Advice Free.** Tousier Medical Association, Baltimore, Md.

MENTION PARK'S FLORAL MAGAZINE



## CORRESPONDENCE.

Cosmos.—Mr. Park: I enclose a bud, blossom and leaf of a Cosmos raised from seeds sown February 13. The flower opened April 23d, and is from a plant in a three-inch pot in my window. Its early blooming was a surprise to me, and I send it to surprise you. All the seeds were from one of the Premium packets. All the premium bulbs and seedlings are doing well. Truly it was a grand premium. Mrs. F. H. R.

Norfolk Co., Mass., Apr. 24, 1896.  
[NOTE.—Some plants of Cosmos bloom earlier than others. It is a glad surprise to have them bloom early, but a great disappointment to find them in bud when the autumn frosts come. Efforts are being made to produce a strain that will bloom early. Such a strain would prove a boon to our northern flower-growers.]

From Texas.—Mr. Park: Our Third Annual Exposition and Flower Show held here in June was quite a success, and the encouragement in the Flower Department our people received this year has awakened the people to the fact that we all need flowers. Temple is a town of 10,000 population, only 15 years old, but one of Texas' typical live western towns. Mrs. C. Temple, Texas, July 3, 1896.

Dear Mr. Park:—I wish to thank you for the many plants forwarded to me for so small an amount of money. The roots were the finest I have ever seen, and all started growth within a few days of planting out. Your flower friends would be selfish, indeed, to withhold their words of praise after such generous treatment. I will try to work for you among my flower friends, and hope to reward your kindness in that way. Mrs. S. H.

Los Angeles Co., Cal., July 4, 1896.

Longs for Cypripedium spectabile.—Mr. Park: At my childhood's home at Michigan, in the Tamarack Swamps used to grow a beautiful, large Ladies' Slipper. If I could only see one once more, even if only pressed! Michigan Sisters, can't you at least write about them to Park's Magazine? The wild flowers are lovely here. My favorite is the white Trillium—so pure, so delicately white. The flowers would make a lovely bouquet. Mrs. J. A. Reeber.

Tillamook, Ore., Apr. 20, 1896.

Pansy Freak.—Mr. Park: I have a Pansy plant that is a great curiosity. It bears flowers of beautiful light color, also dark purple ones and lovely striped flowers. The flowers are of good size and the plants very thrifty. I enclose some dried specimens for your inspection.

Eric Co., N. Y., June 24, 1896. Mrs. C. A. Hoyt.

From Colorado.—Mr. Park: We are 10,000 feet above the level, and within a short drive of timber-line and perpetual snow, and four miles from the very summit of the Rocky Mountains. At present we are buried in snow—not a morsel of green to be seen anywhere except pines. But in July and August it is a blaze of flowers here, brilliant as to color, but no perfume. During winter we often have 35° to 40° below zero; and yet the Tiger Lily and Mariposa Lily grow wild. In half an hour I gathered twenty-nine varieties of wild flowers, all different, on my ranch last summer. Park Co., Col., Apr. 2, 1896. A. D. Hack.

## PILES. PILES. PILES.

Are you a sufferer. If so, I would like to have you try my wonderful cure. It's far ahead of anything else ever discovered. Will mail free trial package that you may try it before sending any money. Write at once. Don't delay. Dr. E. M. Botot, Box 589, Augusta, Maine.

**\$3 A DAY SURE** Send us your address and we will show you how to make \$3 a day; absolutely sure; we furnish the work and teach you free; you work in the locality where you live. Send us your address and we will explain the business fully; remember we guarantee a clear profit of \$3 for every day's work; absolutely sure; write at once. ROYAL MANUFACTURING CO., BOX H3, DETROIT, MICH.

**I TELL FORTUNES** Riches to be or not to be. You can at once inform yourself thoroughly on this and other questions; a single answer may lead you to make thousands of dollars. Enclose 10 questions, uppermost in your mind, on Business or Matters of Heart; also date of Birth, Sex, Lock of Hair, and 10 cts.; I will immediately answer each and every question. You will find them true and of great value to you in business and private affairs. Strictly confidential. This offer is a test trial; cost hereafter \$1. Astrologer, Dept F, Box 1066, Portland, Me.

## BRIEF ANSWERS.

Starting Begonia Semperflorens.—Take cuttings from large plants in full bloom, and insert in moist sand in a shady place. The stem inserted in the sand should be well ripened. If young or tender it is liable to damp off.

Callas.—I have bedded my Callas in summer, and in the fall dug them without breaking the leaves and hung them up in a frost-proof room till spring. Then I plant in earth in the house, and remove to the garden when frost is past. They grow and look better for their period of rest.—Miss A. V. W., N. Y.

Violets.—These like a tenacious clay soil, and moist, shady situation. Soil from the chip-yard is too light and porous to favor their growth. Plants that have bloomed in summer should not be expected to bloom in winter. They must have a season of rest during the year.

Water Insects.—These may be destroyed in tubs or ponds by stirring in a little fresh-slaked lime.

## EXCHANGES.

Mrs. E. G. Rowell, E. Pepperell, Mass., has Geraniums, Dahlias and Gloxinia bulbs, also scraps, to ex. for plants not in her collection; send list.

Mrs. Marietta Brown, Savoy, Mass., will ex. hardy Cacti, variegated Bergamot and flower seeds for worsted yarn; write.

Nellie A. Mason, Grinnell, Iowa, will ex. a new black ice-wool fascinator and crocheted thread tidy for choice house plants; write.

Mrs. T. L. Grimes, Poland, La., will ex. Chrysanthemums for plants not in her collection; write. E. Irons, Stuart, Iowa, will ex. house plants, seeds, Cacti and fancy work for Froissart's "Chronicles" or other books; write.

Mrs. S. F. Albert, Cathlamet, Wash., will ex. fancy crochet or knit work for choice bulbs and hardy plants; write first.

Mrs. H. McL. McNeill, Rennett, N. C., will ex. summer flowers and plants and bulbs for other flowers; ex. lists.

Mrs. Maggie Henderson, San Jacinto, Cal., will ex. white or blue Iris for Fuchsias or Geraniums.

Mrs. S. P. Battles, Bournedale, Mass., has Spotted Calla, Water Lilies and shells to ex. for Auratum Lily, or others not in her collection.

Mrs. G. H. Kendrick, Allegheny City, Pa., will ex. crazy scraps and seeds for plants, curios or hand painting.

Mrs. Kate B. Duden, Golden City, Mo., will ex. Water Hyacinths for Fuchsias, Geraniums and Begonias; don't write.

Mrs. M. C. Stormont, Princeton, Ind., will ex. Amaryllis Johnsonii bulbs for other varieties.

Mrs. A. Schubert, Scotia, Cal., will ex. ten Crocus bulbs for one Hyacinth bulb.

# FARMERS

you can make money by selling and using

**HOLDFAST Corn Binders**, used on every shock. Pull and it's fast. Ties itself. Costs less than string. Never wears out. Thousands and easily sold in a town. Good profits. Get your town agency now. Outfit \$5., stamps. **TIE CO.**, Box 518 Unadilla, N. Y.

## MENTION PARK'S FLORAL MAGAZINE

**BULBS** Send 20c. for 1 Easter Lily, 1 Hyacinth, 1 Striped Calla, 1 Winter Glory, 1 Puritan Lily, 1 Mariposa Lily, 1 Star Flower and 3 Freesias, all for only 20c. **5 Pkts Seeds of House Plants**, 10c. A. C. ANDERSON, Leigh, Neb.

## MENTION PARK'S FLORAL MAGAZINE

**MONEY** making catalogue sent free to any address. Curtin Jewelry Co., Attleboro, Mass.

**WRITERS WANTED** to do copying at home. Law College, Lima, Ohio.

**\$5.00 per 1,000** for distributing circulars; enclose 4c. Globe Advertising Ass'n, N. Y. City.

**OPIUM HABIT DRUNKENNESS**  
Cured. DR. J. L. STEPHENS, LEBANON, OHIO.



## BRIEF ANSWERS.

**Tulips not Blooming.**—The best thing to do with a group of Tulips that were never known to bloom is to dig them up and replace them with bulbs of the blooming kind.

**Habrothamnus elegans.**—*Habrothamnus elegans* is a greenhouse evergreen shrub bearing purplish flowers in cymose clusters. It is easily raised from seeds.

# Fits Cured

From U.S. Journal of Medicine  
Prof. W. H. Peeke, who makes a specialty of Epilepsy, has without doubt treated and cured more cases than any living Physician; his success is astonishing. We have heard of cases of 20 years' standing

cured by him. He publishes a valuable work on this disease, which he sends with a

large bottle of his absolute cure, free to any sufferers who may send their P. O. and Express address. We advise any one wishing a cure to address Prof. W. H. PEEKE, F. D., 4 Cedar St., New York

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You will get a big mail of thousands of papers, magazines, novelties, etc. by having your name inserted in our directory which is sent to hundreds of Publishers, Manufacturers, etc., who want Agents. Don't miss this but send 10c. at once and we will include a six months' subscription to 3 magazines and a coupon that will entitle you to 2 Grand Prizes sent by return mail. You will be wonderfully pleased and delighted with the results. The Welcome Guest, Box F, Portland, Me.

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MAKE BIG MONEY selling our Mackintosh Skirt and other new goods. Fresh territory. Be first. Catalog free. LADIES SUPPLY CO., 3118 Forest Ave., Chicago

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# MAGIC

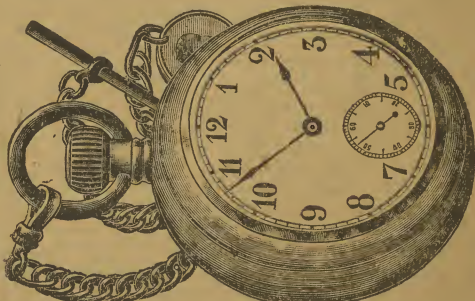
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## QUESTIONS.

**Cactus.**—My Cactus is seven feet high and I have cut it back several times. It had one flower in 1894 and two in 1895. Can anyone tell how to treat it to have it bloom more freely?—Mrs. W. B., N. Y.

**Cactuses.**—Do all Cactuses naturally bloom before growth begins? When is the blooming season of certain sorts? Should a Cactus that blooms in July or August be rested the three or four months previous? Someone wiser than I, please answer. In the Cactus cranks' millennium all the plants sent out will have date of bloom, color, size, and any striking characteristic sent with it. Then we shall know better just what to do for them. Till then we "wander in the darkness," and our Cacti fail to bloom for us.—N. G. M.

**Succulents.**—Can anyone tell why I fail in the culture of *Sansevieria Zeylanica*, *Agave Americana* and the plain green *Agave*? They seem to grow, but as fast as one leaf grows another one will commence to turn yellow at the tip, and soon withers. *Sansevieria* leaves look as though they were blistered. I use good sandy soil, and do not water very often.—Ima, Geauga Co., O.

**Hydrangea.**—I have a hardy *Hydrangea* three years old that has never bloomed. How shall I treat it?—Mrs. B. M., Genesee Co., N. Y.

**Clover Legend.**—Will someone tell us the legend about the four, five and six-leaved Clover?—M. B. Pattee, Wis.

**Cactus.**—I have a pear-shaped Cactus standing on the small end, ridged and prickly. How old must it be to bloom?—F. L., Ont.

**Rubra Begonia.**—My *Rubra Begonia* is growing and blooming during summer, while I wish the flowers in winter. Will it bloom in winter also? or should it be rested in summer to bloom in winter?—S. A. M., N. H.

**Camellias.**—Will someone tell us more about Camellias? How are they propagated and how treated?—E. G., Texas.

## MAGAZINE APPRECIATED.

Mr. Park; I think your Magazine is the most interesting of the kind I have ever read. Myrtle Bosworth.

Olivet, Mich., May 29, 1896.

Mr. Park:—I enjoy reading your Floral Magazine more than I can tell. I hope I may never be without it. Mrs. J. M. Crim, Jr. Davidson Co., N. C., June 15, 1896.

Mr. Park:—I enclose my subscription to your valuable Magazine. I cannot afford to lose a single number. You may count on me as a lifetime subscriber. I have all the numbers from 1888, except July, August and September, 1891. Would like those and older dates in exchange. Mrs. M. A. Goss.

Bryant, Mo., Apr. 10, 1896.



## EXCHANGES.

Mrs. J. Thompson, Neptune, Iowa, will ex. fine flower or vegetable seeds for flowers.

Mrs. McMahan, Bundsburg, O., will ex. pink Oxalis bulbs and fifteen varieties hardy plants for Gladiolus or two yards calico; write.

L. Turner, Box 58, Quincy, Ill., will ex. Geraniums, Gem Callas, slips and seeds for Spotted Calla or Oxalis bulbs or Primroses; write first.

Mrs. W. H. Edmonston, Palmyra, Neb., will ex. white Fall Anemone and small pink Amaryllis for anything not in her collection.

E. Ruston, 14 Onon. Bank Bldg, Syracuse, N. Y., wishes Park's Magazines for March 1893, April 1892, June 1890, and any prior to 1889 in exchange.

Alice Cooke, Foster, O., will ex. native bulbs or Southern Ohio fossils for old historical works relating to Ohio.

Mrs. J. F. Utley, Hallsboro, Va., will ex. receipt for furniture polish for seeds and bulbs.

Mrs. Dayton Ward, Ponca, Neb., will ex. directions for making fancy articles for Chrysanthemums, Callas, climbing Roses or shrubbery.

Mrs. M. A. Eldridge, Lakewood, B. L., will ex. flowerseeds, Dahlias, books, papers and cancelled stamps for square cut postmarks, no capitals.

Mrs. Martha M. Wick, Pump, Pa., has small fruit plants, hardy shrubs, vines, bulbs, plants and seeds to ex. for anything useful.

Mrs. Lucile Davis, Thomaston, Ga., will ex. Ma-nettia roots for Cacti or other plants; write first.

Mrs. Sophia E. Wilson, Dunk., Cal., will ex. native bulbs and Cactus seeds for crazy patchwork 12 in the square, woolen or dress goods.

M. and B. Sweeney, Greenleaf, Mich., will ex. flowerseeds for buttons for charm string, no two to be alike.

Marion Armour, New Hampton, N. H., will ex. bulbs and Orange and Oleander plants for silk or plush pieces and music; write.

## DON'T MISS THIS.

To introduce our celebrated Perfume we will send a case postpaid for 12 cents. We will mail with it, absolutely free, a beautiful gold plated Garnet and Opal ring. Send 12 cts. in stamps and we will surprise and delight you. Address W. S. Everett & Co., Lynn, Mass.

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I have a sure, quick remedy. To prove it, I will send a \$1.00 bottle, sealed, free. Address Mrs. J. De Vere, P. O. Box 494, Philadelphia, Pa.

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For the sure and secret cure of the Alcohol and Tobacco curse. Tasteless, Harmless and Certain. Prescription sent free to wives or friends of inebriates, or Tobacco users. A marvellous success in even advanced cases. Inclose stamp. Can be given secretly in coffee, etc. Dr. HIRAM Cook, 13 Park Row, New York.

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Arrangements have been made by which every reader of Park's Floral Magazine (lady or gentleman) having any facial disfigurement, such as Freckles, Pimples, Sallowiness, Blackheads, Excessive redness or any imperfection of the skin, will be furnished with a trial package of Dr. Botot's Celebrated Complexion wafers. These wafers act as a face tonic and skin cleanser, and ladies are assured of a lovely complexion and beautiful form. Write to-day, and full particulars and a trial package will be forwarded by mail in a plain sealed package, absolutely free. Enclose stamp for postage. Address, Capital Drug Co., Box 655, Augusta, Maine.

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No matter if you have tried everything else on earth and failed. We positively guarantee NOHAIRO to destroy every root and render future growth absolutely impossible. Harmless as cream. Treatment requires but five minutes. Price \$1.00, mailed secure from observation. Send 4c stamps for book and sealed particulars in plain envelope. Nohairo Chemical Co., Dep't P., St. Louis, Mo.





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Miss Sarah J. Graham, Sheridan-ville, Pa., writes:—"I made the remedy at home according to your directions and have LOST 75 lbs. since using it. I think it is the simplest and grandest remedy in the world to reduce superfluous fat." It is purely vegetable and many can easily prepare it at home at little expense. No starving. No sickness. Send 4 cents for a sample box and full particulars in a plain envelope.

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If SICK, send a lock of your hair, name, age, sex, 4 cts. postage and I will diagnose your case and tell you what will cure your ailments. Add. **MAGNETIC MEDICAL INSTITUTE, Grand Rapids, Mich.**

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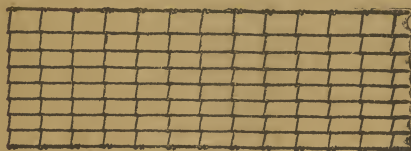
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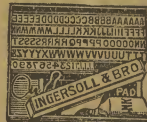
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